

PROJECT OF CRITICAL IMPORTANCE

**"DESTRUCTION OF SERBIAN ELITE:
THE COMMUNIST CRIMES IN YUGOSLAVIA 1944-1956."**

As some of you may recall, the Council for Democratic Changes was established in Toronto, Canada, in January 1998 by Serbs from the Diaspora and Homeland. It was the first joint anti-communist organization with two distinctive wings - one here and the other in Yugoslavia.

As its name suggests, the main thrust of the organization was to promote, support and fight for democratic changes in Milosevic's Yugoslavia. The Council was active from 1998 through the historic events of the September elections and revolt on October 5, 2000. Its President in Yugoslavia was Dr. Dusan Batakovic, now Ambassador in Greece. The Diaspora President was Michael Djordjevich.

Now the surviving wing in Belgrade has embarked upon a very important research project titled, "Destruction of Serbian Elite: the Communist Crimes in Yugoslavia 1944-1956." This is going to be an authentic scholarly work and will be published. The Council is making a public appeal to all interested individuals who either wish to bear witness to these unspeakable crimes, or provide documentation about the persecution of their family or friends to please call or write to:

S.U.C. Central Office
PMB 352
17216 Saticoy Street
Van Nuys, California 91406-2103
Telephone: (818) 902-9903; Fax: (818) 902-9891;
Email: Jelena_Kolarovich@serbianunity.net

To facilitate this request, the Council has provided a form which we would be glad to fax, email or mail to you at your request.

Documenting a Death Camp in Nazi Croatia

By NEIL A. LEWIS - *New York Times*, November 14, 2001

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 - Officials of the United States Holocaust Museum said today that they had discovered and preserved a cache of decaying documents and artifacts from one of the lesser-known but most brutal concentration camps of World War II. The camp, known as Jasenovac, was operated in Croatia by the Ustasha, the Nazi puppet government.

The artifacts were found deteriorating in a building in Banja Luka in the Serbian part of Bosnia last year, officials said. Peter Black, the museum's chief historian, told reporters today that Jasenovac was crude in comparison to the industrialized Nazi extermination camps like Auschwitz. Mr. Black said there were no gas chambers or crematories, so prisoners were murdered one by one with axes, guns, knives or prolonged torture. Bodies were buried or thrown into the adjacent Sava River.

Jasenovac (pronounced ya-SEN- oh-vatz), actually a complex of five camps about 60 miles from the Croatian capital, Zagreb, has been little studied in the West, but the history has long resonated in the modern Balkans, where analysts and historians have debated about how much of the region's violence may be traced to historic ethnic enmities. Mr. Black estimated that nearly 100,000 people had been killed in Jasenovac, the largest number being Serbs, followed by Jews and Gypsies.

The camp was established by the Republic of Croatia to eliminate anyone who was not an ethnic Croatian. Mr. Black said a combination of factors, including the reluctance of officials to agree on what happened, had led to its history's remaining largely hidden from scholars until now.

The collection includes 2,000 photographs, many of atrocities; tens of thousands of papers; and thousands of artifacts, like inmate crafts. Sara J. Bloomfield, director of the Holocaust Museum, said the project to save the documents and artifacts was especially significant because of the cooperation of the government of Croatia, whose history is cast in a poor light, as well as the governments of Serbia and Bosnia. Ms. Bloomfield said the governments had cooperated despite "the continuing sensitivity of all sides to this collection."

That sensitivity was on display moments after the museum's presentation today when a diplomat from Croatia, Mate Maras, objected to the assertion by museum officials that more than 300,000 Serbs had died at the hands of the Ustasha throughout Croatia in World War II.

Mr. Maras complained to Ms. Bloomfield and Mr. Black that the number was misleading because it included what he said were combatants throughout Croatia and thus was comparable to the hundreds of thousands of Croats killed in the war.

Mr. Maras said that while he thought the assertions of the museum's personnel about Serb casualties were misleading, he agreed it was "a good day for Croatia to open up these sad pages of our history."

Copies of the collection have been made and will be maintained at the Holocaust Museum and in Israel, officials said. The original collection will be returned to a museum in Croatia, where it will be put on display at the site of the Jasenovac complex, officials said.

Kosovo election - an informative report

BELGRADE, Nov 21 (AFP) - The government in Belgrade has emerged in a stronger position from general elections in Kosovo, in which most of the Serb minority took part, and hopes to have some influence in the political institutions of the province, once a thorn in its side.

Yugoslav President Vojislav Kostunica, who firmly opposes any independence moves by the future Albanian-dominated provincial parliament, early this month issued a long-delayed appeal to his fellow Serbs in Kosovo to participate in Saturday's vote.

Kostunica was thus making clear that the Kosovo Serbs could no longer remain politically marginalized, and must attempt to cooperate with the Albanian majority if they want to remain in the province.

The strong Serb participation in the election, hailed by the international community as a sign of political maturity, also allowed Western powers to forcefully remind Albanian political leaders that independence for Kosovo is out of the question. Belgrade was hugely gratified by such statements, which followed a new call for independence by the winner of the elections, moderate ethnic Albanian nationalist Ibrahim Rugova.

The United States on Tuesday issued a barely veiled warning to Kosovo's new leadership not to demand independence.

"We urge Kosovo's new leaders to continue working closely with the international community and to avoid any action that may threaten that relationship, particularly with respect to Kosovo's final status," deputy State Department spokesman Philip Reeker said in a statement.

The European Union and Russia also reiterated their opposition to any secessionist moves by Kosovo leaders, and Austrian

Foreign Minister Benita Ferrero-Waldner said the Kosovo elections "were certainly not elections for an independent Kosovo."

The Kosovo Serbs are expected to have around 22 seats in the 120-member parliament, which would make them the third largest political grouping after Rugova's Democratic League of Kosovo (LDK) and another ethnic Albanian party, the Democratic Party of Kosovo (PDK).

The Serbs will also have a representative in the future provincial government which is to be set up before the end of the year.

They will thus have some influence in the future of the autonomous government, which remains under the ultimate authority of the UN Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK).

Analysts in Belgrade are questioning why Kostunica waited so long to endorse the election when the advantages are so clear. No satisfactory explanation can be found, although he had repeatedly urged UNMIK to improve the desperate living conditions of the Serb community.

The Yugoslav president's hesitation prevented local Serb leaders from running an effective electoral campaign, which was launched only about one week before the vote, and from countering arguments by leaders of a boycott campaign.

Analysts say the delay may have cost the Serbs as many as 10 seats in the new assembly.

What is clear is that Belgrade will wield some political influence in the province for the first time since the fall last year of the Belgrade regime of ex-president Slobodan Milosevic, whose forces were thrown out of Kosovo by NATO airstrikes in June 1999.

The Struggle Between Blood and Money

Prophetic

Frankfurter Allgemeine - Sep. 13, 2001

At the end of his apocalyptic epic *The Decline of the West* (1918-22), Oswald Spengler imagines a time when “money is celebrating its last victories,” followed by the “final struggle in which civilization takes on its final form the struggle between blood and money.”

Jean-Luc Godard quoted this sentence 10 years ago in a film that tells how the ghost of communism vanished from Europe, to be replaced by other, older ghosts: *Germany Year 90 Nine Zero* (*Allemagne année 90 neuf zéro*). Now, after September 11 events, Godard’s use of Spengler’s words again comes to mind. In the film, the words “blood” and “money” scroll down the screen while the camera looks up at the top of the Europa Center in Berlin with its revolving Mercedes star. One is meant to sense that its final hour, too, will come.

In the early 1990s, this scene was read as a piece of polemic wit, but the destruction of the World Trade Center has given it a prophetic significance. The symbol of Western civilization, the victory sign of the monetary economy, has collapsed due to a targeted attack by those forces of “blood” that are not prepared to accept the secular rule of economy over ideology.

With every passing day, the diabolical logic that inspired the attack is becoming more visible. Why did neither the intelligence services nor the military in the United States or the rest of the Western world have any idea of the impending danger? Because Western thought makes no provision for combining perfectly rational action with the most irrational of objectives of the kind seen on Tuesday.

The attackers who steered the planes into the towers of the World Trade Center were not impoverished people drummed together by a Piped Piper in the streets of Baghdad or Gaza; they were specialists who prepared carefully for their mission. With their skill, they could probably have led good lives in their home countries, but they wanted to die. Osama bin Laden too, whom

the West now suspects, is no backwoods bandit, but a millionaire with worldwide connections.

Although one is reluctant to call Bin Laden cultured, he does embody two of the basic values of his culture: material wealth and religious fanaticism. The Mafia like organization he built up in Muslim countries has clearly long since cut free of its founder. The network of independent terrorist cells, united only by a common struggle against Western values, is the diabolical mirror image of the capitalist global economy: a globalized murder factory.

The processes involved have been sufficiently described by the conspiracy theorists of cinema, in particular Fritz Lang and the directors of the James Bond movies. But what they did not reckon with was the merging of criminal know-how and metaphysical convictions. For all their madness, Dr. Mabuse’s, Blofeld’s, or Stromberg’s dreams of world domination in the horror scenarios of 20th-century cinema retained an element of rationality, of wealth protected by unlimited power. Tuesday’s hijackers, by contrast, sacrificed their own lives for a cause whose nature will probably only become apparent in the years to come. It could be called the cause of dismembering the world: America, New York, the World Trade Center, global trade itself must be cut to pieces, so that the poorer world beyond earthly freedoms, riches, and their protectors can regain its place at the forefront of human consciousness. That is the terrifying new meaning of Spengler’s struggle between blood and money.

A decade ago, all this sounded like rancor and nostalgia, like the grumbling of history’s losers. Then came both Strauss with his *Anschwellender Bocksgesang* (Mating Song, Rising) and Hans Magnus Enzensberger with his *Aussichten auf den Bürgerkrieg* (Prospects of Civil War). To our ears, these prophecies sounded exaggerated, unfounded, and provoked by a panic that soon ebbed. Since Tuesday, we know what Godard and Spengler, Enzensberger and Strauss meant, even though they could not have meant it that way at the time.

The burning towers of the World Trade Center are the first signal flare of the global civil war, the struggle between money and blood, civilization and religion, that will mark the 21st century. It will not be the last.

Andreas Kilb

Í ení à ÷èàèàòà, "Áèñ Èaáí í ñè", 15. í í ààí ààð 2001

Í ðí òáño

Áèâøè í í í í âí êí êí âí àà

Í ðáí ðáí í í ení í í ðááñááí èèò ÑDE Áí ðñèààó
Èí øòóí èèè

Í í øòí àáí è áí ñí í àèí á í ðááñááí ÷÷, í áààèáí á í í ðáá è í í ñèá áí àèí ó àáí á í á í áàðàèà èí í óí èñòè-èí á ñèñòáí à Ñèí áí àáí á í èèí øááèžà ð ñó í ðèñòóí á ó àèáí òó àðà•áí à Ñðáèð è èóáí ñèááèð. Í ðèí í ðáí è ñí í àà àáí ñá í áðàðèí í è àà Áàí øèáèáí í í á í áðàçóí ð èáò òí èáðáí òèð èí ð Áè è Áàøà ñòðáí èá í í èáçòðáòá í ðáí à èáðáñòðí òàèí èí çáèááèè à çà í áø í áðí à è í áøò áðàááò.

Í í òí èñí èèè í áí á í ení à ñó ÷÷-èáí í áè àèáèòðí ñèá áðòàèí á "Serbia 21" í á Èí òáðí áòó, Áàøè ñèí í áðèçáðè è í ðèñòàèèèòá Áàøá ñòðáí èá, è ñáè ñó áðèí áí áðí ó í í çí áðè ñá Áàèèáðàèèðí ÁÑÑ-à èç 1992. Í è ñí í ó èí í ñòðáí ñòáò èç ðàçèí àà èí ðè ñó í í ñòðáí í èèè í áí í ñòðáí í í ñèááèèòá èí í óí èñòè-èí á ðáèè à.

Ó áí áà èçáí ðí á í í áááá 5. í èòí áðà 2000. í í ááðí ááèè ñí í àà ðá, í áðçáá, áí øáí èðáð 55-áí àèøèí ð èí í óí èñòè-èí ð áèáñòè í èè-áí í ð ó òèòí áòèí à è í í ñòèèòí áòèí à. Í áøà í ÷÷-èááèè àáèèèèò ððí áí á, çáñí èááèà ñó ñá è í á Áàøèí í áážàèè à è í áðàžàèè à ðáí í ñòè í í ñèá èçáí ðí á í í áááá.

Í á•òèí, áòáí èí ñí í ðàçí ÷÷-ðáí è í áí ÷÷-èáááí í í ðáðááèèèòáèèðí ááèèèí á áðí ðá áèáøèò èí í óí èñòà è èèòí àèí èí áí í ááèè à í á í ááí áí ðí á í í èí ðáðá è áðàáè, ó çáí ð è è ó èí í ñòðáí ñòáò. Ááðòðáí í àà ðóáè èí ðè í í ðè-ó èç èðóáí áà í í í áí èááòòá èí í óí èñòè-èèò ðáèè à, èí ðè ñó òí èí í 55 áí àèí á ó Ñðáèð í ðáðñòááð áèè ñáí í í áçí áðí ó í í í ðòóí èñòè-èèò í áèèí ó, áí í ðèí í ñá í áòñí áñèí à ñááàøèèò áèáñòè ó Ñðáèð. Èááí á ðá òáð á àà, çáðááð òðžè èí í óí èñòè-èí ð í áòèððáèí ð ñí èèááðí í ñòè, èááðí áñèè èèñòáí à è í ááàòèáí í ð ñáèáèèèèè, òè áèáøè èí í óí èñòè èí øá í áááð ðá ñáí ðá áòáí í ñòè. Èèòí áà í í ñòááð áèè ñó ðá í áðàçóí ð èáèð èááà ñá çí á àà ñòðáí èá, èí ðè à í í è ñááà í ðèí áááð èí áð í áçí áðáí áðí ð í ðèñòàèèèòá: ÁÑÑ, ÁÁ, ÑÁÓ, ÁÓ, Á17í èóñ è ñèè-í è.

Í è, Ñðáè ó èí í ñòðáí ñòáò, ááðí ááèè ñí í àà ðá áí øáí èðáð "ðèòí áí ð" óáááøèí ð áèí èí í áòèð. Áí áðí çí áðá àà ñí í í è èí ðè àèèí í è ðáèè í ááí çáí ð á, áèèè ðá í á 1945. àðòáá ðáí ñèí ááí ñèèò èí í óí èñòè-èèò "áèí èí í áòá" èí ðè ñó ó ñòááðè áèèè çááòàí è çà òí èðóí èðáèá í áøèò áðá•áí à ó ñòðáí èí çáí ð áí à. Óç òí, òè "áèí èí í áòè", ñáí ðè í á í áðàçí ááèáí, í áí í çí ááèáí ñòðáí èò ðáçèèà è í ááí ñòáðèí í èèèòòá, ÷÷-áñòí ñó áèèè è ñòáí í ðà çà èóáí ñèááèð.

Çáòí ñí í áðèí í ñáòð èáè í á èçáí ð èè-í í ñòè èí ðá í ðáðñòááð ðáð í áøò çáí ð ó èí í ñòðáí ñòáò. Í ÷÷-èáèèè ñí í í í òí óí ó ðáòí ðí ó í á áèáøá ñòðèèòòá èí í óí èñòè-èí á í èí èñòáðñòá èí í ñòðáí èò í í ñèí áà è óáèí èóí í á àèí èí í áòèð.

Áèè, áí àèááèè ñí í ááèèèí ðàçí ÷÷-ðáèè èí áí í ááèè à èçááñí èò ðóáè ó òí ðááèí í í áèáñòè. Çáí áèáí è ñí í èçáí ðí í Áí ðáí á Ñáèèáí í áèžà, èç ÁÑÑ-à çà í èí èñòá ñí í ñí í èò í í ñèí áà, èí ðè ðá çáðááí ñá ñáí ðèí ñáááðí èèè à èç òçá. Óí ðóí à, í-òááí í í èí ðáðá áèáøèò òèòí àèò "áèí èí í áòá" èèè èèòí àèò í í òí í áèà è èí áí í ááí áèáøá èí í óí èñòá àà í ðáðñòááð ðáð èóáí ñèááèð ó ñááò.

Çáð ðá í áð áí ó, Øáòí ážò, Áèèèèžò, Èí áá-ó, Óáðí áèžò è áðòáèí áèáøèí í áðèñèñòèí à, èí ðè ñó í áèááá í èñáèè í áøá èáðáèòáðèñòèèá, í áñòí ó èóáí ñèí ááí ñèí ðáèí èí í áòèð? Óááðáí è ñí í àà í èðá! Í á í áøá èçí áí á•áèá Áàøá ñòðáí èá, ó í ðèí ñ èð-í í ðá óèí çè ó èçáí ðí í ðáááè, í ááí áí ðí í ó-áñòáòðá ó áðàááí èí è ðáí èí í í ñèí áèí à, à ÷÷-áñòí ðá í áèá-áèøá èñèð-ó-áí à èç í áèò-èááèèá í á ñòðáí á "èí áèèèèèèèèèèèèèèèèè", èí ðè ñáí è ÷÷-áñòí áí í í ñá øááí í á áèèèè. Øááòá ðá áèøáñòðèèá ðáð ñá í í áí ðøááá àèáí ò ñòáí í áí èøòáá, óñí í ðáááð ñá, í í áðáøí í óñí áðáááð èèè áèí èèèèèèèèèè áðòòòááí á çáèí í èá, èí ñòèòòòèí í áèí á è í ðèáðááí á ðáòí ðí á, ñèááè ñá í í èí ðáð è óáèáá áðàááá ó ñááò, à í í ððá í áçááí áí ð ñòáí áðçí ñá øèðè.

Í ðáòí í ñòááð áí í àà Áàí í èðá èáèí ó ñáááçò ñá í í í ðòóí èñòè-èèè áèáøèí èí í óí èñòèí à, èí ðè ñó ÷÷-áðñòí ñí èèááðí è, áèè í èèáááèè èèè í áí áèò-í í ñò í á èí ðèñòá í è Ñðáèð í è Áàí à í è Áàøí ðá ñòðáí èè, ÁÑÑ è Áè, èè-í í ñèòáèèèè ñòá è ñóáèøá áòáí èáí í áðáááí ááçí á-áð èí è í ðí áèáí áòè-í èí ñòðáí èáí à. Í èáøèí í ñá àà žá ðàçí ÷÷-ðáí à Ñðáèð ðáááí ááòè, ðáð ðá í áááí í í ðí øèí í í áí áí í áðáí à àà ñá çáèáèò í í áè èçáí ðè, ááç í áí ðèòí áí èò èí áèáèèèèèèè, àà áè í áðí à èçááðáí óáèááí á í ðáðñòááí èèá ó èí ðá ááðòðá.

Ñá í í øòí ááèáí ,

Èáçáð Èí ð•ááèž, áèí í í í èñòá, Èáð Ááèñ, ÑÁÁ
Í èí áðáá Èí ð•ááèž, áèí è. èí æ. Í áðèç, Óðáí óñèá
áð. **Áèí èðèððá Èááí í áèž**, Èóððè, ÑÁÁ
áð. **Í áðèí Í èð èí áèž**, Áí ñòí í, ÑÁÁ
í ðí ó. áð. **Í í í ÷÷-èèí Í èð èí áèž**, ÑÁÁ
Í ðááðáá Í èí í áèž, áèí è. èí æ. Óí èèí, Èáí áí
Ñð•áí Ñòáèèž, áèí è. èí æ. Ááí èóááð, Èáí ááá

Milosevic genocide charge could threaten Bosnian Serb entity

BANJA LUKA, Bosnia-Herzegovina, 24 Nov (AFP) - Bosnian Serb officials fear that the genocide indictment against Slobodan Milosevic for his part in the war in Bosnia could threaten the future of the Republika Srpska, an aide to its prime minister told AFP Saturday.

Sinisa Djordjevic said Bosnian Serbs would have to help defend Milosevic against the genocide charge, which he said could have "serious implications" for the existence of the Republika Srpska (RS), the Serb-run Bosnian entity.

"No matter if Mr. Milosevic defends himself or not, we will have to strike down that indictment in Milosevic's name, and for the the sake of

the RS", Djordjevic said.

The RS authorities "must not sit with arms crossed" in the face of this indictment, he added.

Milosevic refuses to recognise the UN court that brought the indictments, the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY), and has also refused legal representation.

The ICTY has confirmed that Milosevic will stand trial for genocide in connection with Bosnia's 1992-95 war. He is the first former head of state to be charged with genocide by the court.

The 60-year-old former strongman is due to go on trial in February for crimes against humanity and war crimes com-

mitted during the Serb crackdown on ethnic Albanians in Kosovo and the war in Croatia.

Bosnian Muslim and Croat officials have maintained that Republika Srpska was created through genocide and the forced migration of thousands of people, or ethnic cleansing, and should not exist as an entity in Bosnia.

Djordjevic noted that the Bosnian Serb leadership has not discussed the issue yet, but warned that there was no time to lose and that the RS and Yugoslav authorities should consider the matter together.

He said that the genocide charge against Milosevic is important for Yugoslavia because it could lead to compensation claims from Bosnia.



Dear friends,

It has been some time since the last report on the project's progress. As all of you already know, the convention in Belgrade has been canceled and instead of a full presentation, this is a short update on our work of saving frescoes from Mileseva monastery.

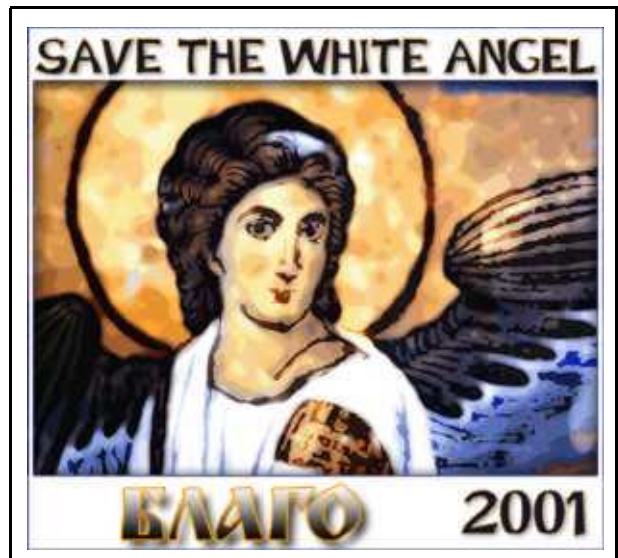
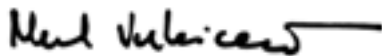
1. The main part of the work, removal of the fresco "The Last Supper", was successfully completed at the beginning of September. This XV century fresco, measuring 5m x 2.5m, was carefully detached from the wall and brought down. It was then mounted on the specially prepared frame that would allow for its easy transportation and presentation.

2. After getting a special permission from the Bishop of Mileseva, our experts were able to clean, secure, and patch up crucial parts of the White Angel fresco, according to our existing plan.

3. Frescoes of Saint Sava and the Nemanjic Dynasty are still waiting for their turn. The change of weather and associated temperature drop might prevent our team from completing that task this year. We can only hope for the best.

Thank you all for your continued support. As usual, more information on this subject can be found on our web site: <http://blago.serbianunity.net/>.

Best regards,



Serbian Unity Congress gift to the monastery Manasija

Blago Foundation of the Serbian Unity Congress donated a new, up to date, computer and scanner to the monastery Manasija so that the sisterhood could archive their rich library. One of the aims of the Blago Foundation is to preserve and promote Serbian cultural heritage. The gift to the Manasija will help that goal. The letter stated to the monastery sisterhood, among other:

"One of the reasons why our organisation exists is to facilitate the preservation of the precious spiritual and cultural heritage left to us by our ancestors. It is equally important that this heritage is shown in a contemporary manner and a contemporary outlook.

Knowing that the Manasija monastery has the oldest monastery library on the Balkans with many valuable, old books that your sisterhood took care with so much concern, we are sure that this modern equipment would help you in important work of archiving this treasure.

We hope that by this small gift we carry on the tradition of our ancestor's who were doing everything to in their power to preserve Serbian cultural heritage.

Proposing all of us to your prayers, with best wishes for your every true good from God, we stay in respect..."

Serbian Unity Congress wishes to emphasize special gratitude to Mother Varvara from Manasija monastery, without whose wholehearted collaboration this project would not be fulfilled.

Serbian Unity Congress is the organization of Serbs and their friends in the Diaspora.
It was established in 1990. Its main goals are:

1. To sustain and nurture the Serbian heritage, culture and identity of Serbs in the Diaspora;
2. To garner the talents, experiences and abilities of all Serbs and their friends abroad in order to help economic, social, cultural and other positive changes towards a free political system and a moral society in Serbian lands;
3. To inform public opinion and key policymakers in the world about the true goals and aspirations of the Serbian people, as well as to endeavor to re-establish the Serbian good name and image damaged by the events of the past decade of relentless defamation.

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